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London - County Council - Guide to Battersea Park - 1904

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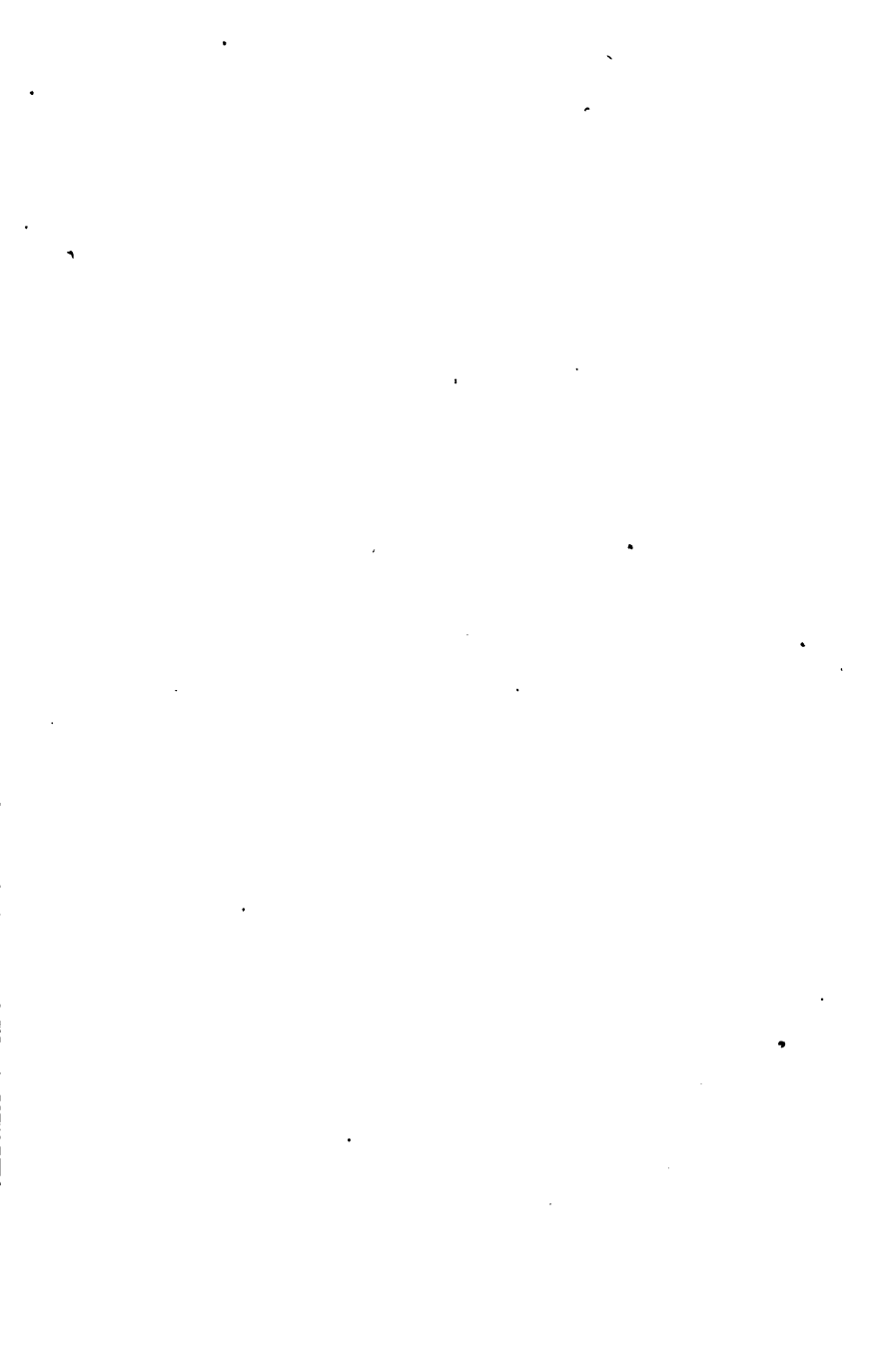
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London County Council.

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# GUIDE

TO

# BATTERSEA PARK.

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*Including regulations for all games for which  
special facilities are provided.*

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PREPARED BY

THE CLERK OF THE COUNCIL

*Under the direction of the Parks and Open Spaces Committee.*

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JANUARY, 1904.

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[FIRST EDITION.]

Price 1d. *Sold only by the park constables stationed at the main entrances to the park, and by the staff at the superintendent's office near the west entrance.*

No. 674.

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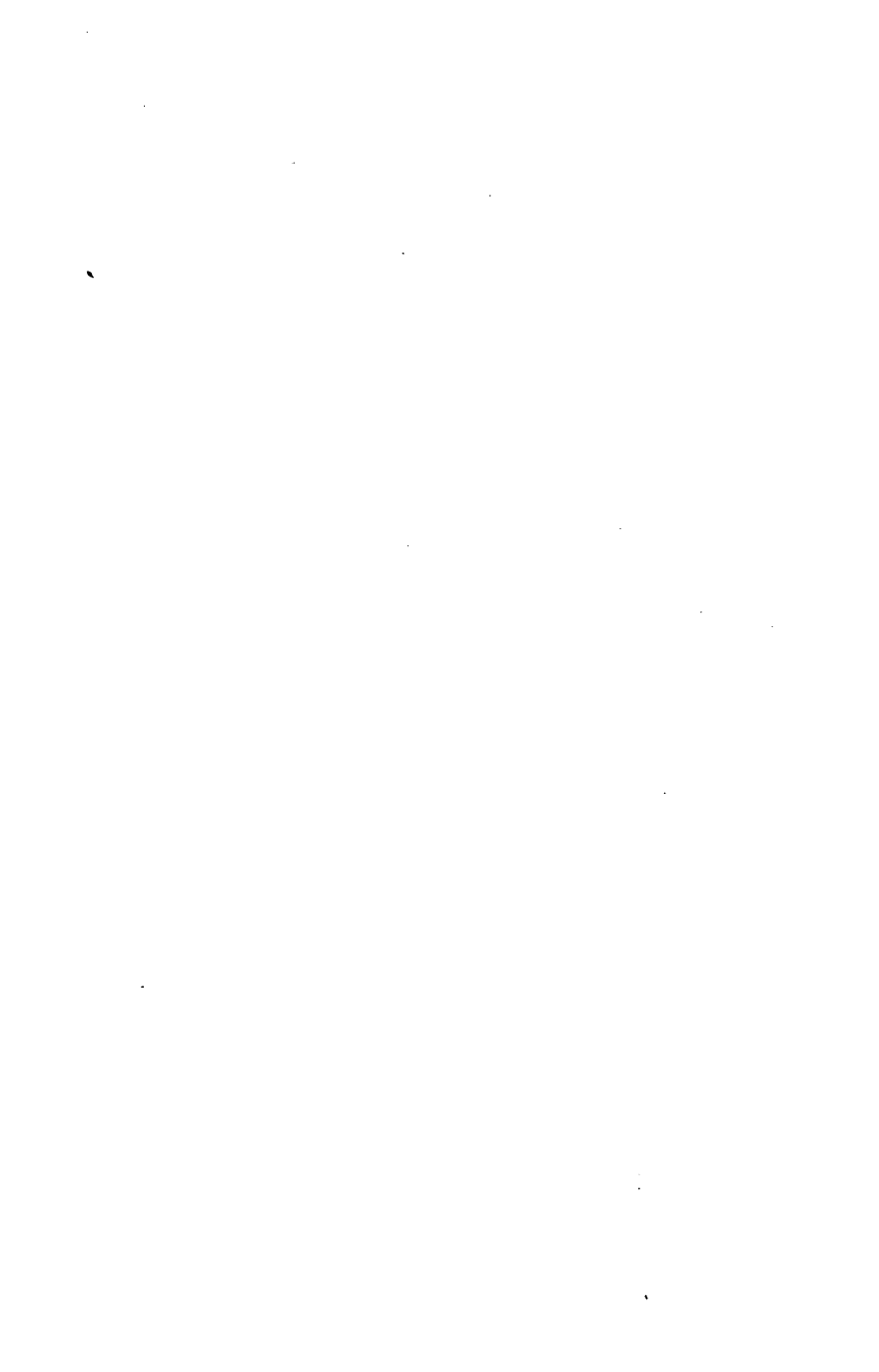
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# BATTERSEA PARK.

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## *Situation and ways of approach.*

Battersea-park is situated on the south side of the Thames, and is about 2 miles south-west of Charing-cross. From Victoria railway station, from which it is about one mile distant, the park can be reached by omnibus. The park is comparatively easy of access from most parts of London, owing to its being near Clapham-junction, between which and the park run services of omnibuses and tramcars. The visitor intending to reach the park by this route should alight at the corner of Battersea-bridge-road, from which point, by taking the second turning on the right (Cambridge-road), he will readily reach the south-western or "gymnasium" entrance to the park at the junction of Albert and Prince of Wales roads. The railway stations nearest to the park are Grosvenor-road and Battersea-park (L.B. and S.C.R. and S.E. and C.R.) and Queen's-road, Battersea (L. and S.W.R.), all within about five minutes' walk of the park. The entrance to the park which is nearest to Grosvenor-road Station is the north-eastern or Chelsea-bridge gate, situated in Victoria-road, and immediately adjoining the bridge named. The nearest entrance to the other stations mentioned is the south-eastern or Rosery gate, situated in Victoria-road. The Chelsea-bridge entrance to the park may also be reached by omnibus from Knightsbridge. There is a fourth carriage entrance to the park, known as the North-eastern gate, and situated in Albert-road near Albert-bridge. This entrance is the most convenient for the majority of persons arriving from Chelsea and West Brompton. In Albert and Prince of Wales roads are also a number of foot-gates for the convenience of pedestrians.

## *Historical notes.*

The following is a translation of the portion of Domesday referring to the manor of Battersea:—

Saint Peter of Westminster holds Patricey [Battersea]. Earl Harold held it. It was then assessed for seventy two (a) hides; and now for eighteen hides. The land is ———. In (b) demesne there are three (c) carucates; and forty-five

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(a) The word "hide," originally meaning "family," came subsequently to indicate the circuit of land sufficient for the maintenance of a family. The number of acres contained in a hide varied at different times and at different places, but was generally understood to represent 120 or 100 acres.

(b) "Demesne" was that part of the manor retained by the lord for his own use, and cultivated by his villans.

(c) A "carucate" signified the amount of arable land which could be worked by one plough and team in a year—fixed in 1194 at 100 acres.

(d) villans and sixteen (e) bordars with fourteen carucates. There are eight serfs; and seven mills of forty-two pounds nine shillings and eight pence, or corn of the same price; and eighty-two acres of meadow; and wood for pannage of fifty hogs; and in Sudwerche [Southwark] one bordar of twelve pence. From the toll of Wandelesorde [Wandsworth] six pounds. From a villan having ten hogs, one hog; if less he gives nothing. One knight holds four hides of the land of this manor. His cattle is reckoned above with the other. The whole in the time of King Edward was worth eighty pounds, and afterwards thirty pounds; now seventy-five pounds nine shillings and eight pence. King William gave this manor to Saint Peter in exchange for Windesores [Windsor]. The Earl of Moretaine holds one hide and a half of the land of this manor, which was there in the time of King Edward and for some time afterwards. Gilbert a priest holds three hides; they had been in the same condition. The Bishop of Lisieux two hides, of which the Church was seised in the time of King William; and afterwards the Bishop of Bayeux disseised it. The Abbot of Certesi [Chertsey] holds one hide, which the Reeve of this (f) vill, on account of some enmity, took away from this manor, and laid it to Chertsey.

The termination of the word *Battersea* ("y" in the Domesday spelling) so common in the names of places on the banks of rivers, signifies an eye or islet, and shows that the name, originally belonging to some (now lost) island in the broad marshes of the Thames, subsequently came to be given to the larger area of the whole manor.

On the suppression of the monasteries by Henry VIII., the manor reverted to the Crown, but, in 1627, Charles I. granted the manor to Sir Oliver St. John, in whose family the property remained until its purchase under trust for John, Viscount Spencer, in 1763.

Before the formation of the park, its site was known as "Battersea Fields," which were subject to Lammas rights and other rights of common. These fields, prior to about 1560, when a rude embankment was constructed next the river, were submerged at every tide. In these circumstances it will be seen that the site is one not likely to yield many remains of interest. At the beginning of 1794, however, four skeletons, lying in close proximity, were dug up here. One of the skeletons was enclosed in a leaden coffin, which was considered by experts to be of Roman construction. Originally there appears to have been a ford across the Thames at a point somewhat to the west of Chelsea-bridge, and

(d) "Villans" were a class who in the later Saxon period were less than freemen, though on a higher plane than the bondman or serf. To their lord they owed all sorts of dues and services; but in respect of other persons than their lord they had the rights and privileges of freemen.

(e) "Bordars" appear to have been labourers on the demesne lands who held a "bord," or cottage, with a small portion of land, in return for their labour services.

(f) The "vill" was another term for the vic or manor.

it has even been conjectured, though without much probability, that it was at this spot that Julius Cæsar, in his second invasion of Britain, crossed the Thames in pursuit of the Britons. However, in view of this conjecture, it is interesting to note that during the laying of the foundations of Chelsea-bridge in 1856 a number of skulls of two distinct types came to light, together with a series of iron and bronze weapons, the former being certainly Roman, and the latter undoubtedly Celtic. The sole of the particular form of shoe worn by the rank and file of a Roman army was also found. This discovery affords every indication that an affray took place in the river at this spot between a British and a Roman force. That part of the river which borders on the other (western) extremity of the park has also yielded some interesting relics of the past. In 1862-3 two lumps of metal were successively discovered, each bearing impressions of two very similar stamps. One of the impressions on each lump consisted of a Roman name, "Syagrius," probably that of an official; the other was of distinctly Christian origin. Very few Christian remains of the Roman period have been discovered in England, and this fact greatly adds to the interest of the specimens.

An interesting historical detail connected with the fields is the fact that on 21st March, 1829, they were the scene of a duel between the Duke of Wellington, then Prime Minister, and the Earl of Winchilsea. The reason for the duel was that the Earl of Winchilsea had charged the Duke of Wellington with treachery to the Protestant party and treason to the Constitution in taking the course he had in connection with the Catholic Emancipation Bill. The incident is described in the Dictionary of National Biography, and also by Sir Herbert Maxwell in his "Life of Wellington." The word to fire having been given the Duke of Wellington levelled his pistol at once, but, seeing his opponent appear to hesitate, he purposely fired wide. The Earl of Winchilsea, (g) smiling, then fired in the air, and his second, the Earl of Falmouth, approaching Sir Henry Hardinge, the Duke's second, began to read a written statement expressing the Earl of Winchilsea's regret at having published his accusation against the Duke. The Duke, however, was not satisfied with the wording of the statement until the Earl of Falmouth, after consultation with his principal, had added in pencil the words "in apology" thereto. Duels are now generally condemned by Englishmen, and there is probably no one who is not glad that the hero of Waterloo was preserved from the serious consequences which might have followed from his action in challenging the Earl of Winchilsea. The Duke was persuaded that the course he had taken was the wisest one, and attributed thereto the comparative cessation of the campaign of calumny which, until the duel, had been strenuously waged against him.

In 1843, representations were made to the Royal Commission for

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(g) It should be stated that the Earl of Winchilsea had written overnight to the Earl of Falmouth that he had determined not to fire at the Duke.

Improving the Metropolis that it would be most advantageous to abolish the beerhouses and their gardens at Battersea-fields, and in their place to form a public park. As the result an Act of Parliament was passed in 1846 to enable the land to be purchased partly for the formation of a royal park and partly for dealing with as a building estate. In all, 346 acres of land were acquired at a cost of £230,687 16s. 4d. An approximate calculation of the cost of the 200 acres set apart for the park amounts to £150,000. The amount expended on the laying out of the park, including the formation of the roads on its west, south and east sides, and other external roads, and of the embankment next the river, was about £80,000.

The park was opened to the public in 1858, and in 1887 was transferred under statutory authority to the Metropolitan Board of Works. Since the transfer of the park, the Metropolitan Board of Works and the Council have spent, up to 31st March, 1903, an aggregate of £22,292 16s. 5d. on capital account. The average annual cost of maintenance during five recent financial years has been £12,098.

#### *Description of the park.*

Battersea-park, as it is to-day, must be admitted to be a triumph of the landscape gardener's art, which, aided by time and nature, has transformed the flat marshy fields of 1846 into a place of great beauty. The plan accompanying this epitome of the history of the park and the uses it serves will show at a glance the principal features and objects of interest.

#### *Around the lakes.*

Perhaps the park owes its charm mainly to the two lakes which, separated only by a cascade of no great height, form practically but one expanse of water. The smaller lake is called the Ladies' Pond from the circumstance that it is reserved for their use on those rare occasions when skating is allowed. The larger lake has three well wooded islands. Both lakes are planted round with a great variety of trees, and thus, during the leafy months, are beautified by a wealth of foliage. Proceeding northwards round the lake from the rose garden near the south-eastern or Rosery gate of the park, the first object calling for particular attention is the deer inclosure, which occupies a picturesque hillock. Immediately adjoining is the boating stage. Here the Council's own boats, each accommodating from one to four persons, can be hired at a uniform charge of 6d. per hour, or less than half the minimum rate formerly charged by the contractors. A trip around the lake in a motor launch can be made for 1d. Adjacent to the boating stage is the Lakeside Refreshment House with its tea garden extending to the water's edge. Our attention is then attracted by a fine and elaborately ornamented drinking fountain standing at the eastern end of the central avenue of elms, where welcome shade may be obtained on a hot day. The next building met with is the engine-

house, containing the machinery which pumps from the subsoil of the park the water supply for all requirements except the personal use of the public and the resident staff. Passing on, and keeping to the banks of the larger lake, we come upon an artificial waterfall, fed by the pumping machinery just referred to. So faithful, however, is the arrangement of rocks and the disposition of the ferns and trees as to produce on us the illusion of being in the presence of nature. Stepping across the two outlets of the waterfall into the lake, we soon reach the rustic bridge—the central object in the illustration—spanning the cascade which separates the two lakes, and from this point can make the circuit of the Ladies' Pond. Near the western extremity of the pond is the owls' cave, where specimens of the brown owl and the barn owl can be seen. After traversing the sub-tropical garden, described in detail later on, the lakeside path turns eastward past lawns and shrubberies to the rosery, from which we started.

### *Bird life.*

A description of the lakes will not be complete, however, without enumerating the various kinds of waterfowl which must already have attracted our attention. There are black swans and white swans here, including amongst the latter a pair recently presented by the King. The varieties of geese include Bean, Bernicle, Brent, Canadian, Chinese, Egyptian, the grey-legged and the common variety. Amongst the ducks will be found Carolinas, Cazarkas, Cayugas, Chilians, Gadwalls, Muscovies, Pintails and Mandarins, as well as common ducks, and rosy billed and spotted billed ducks. Sheldrakes, tufted divers, teal, coots, widgeon, pochards and moorhens will also be recognised by fanciers and those learned in the knowledge of birds.

In addition to these waterfowl, there are at large in the park pea-fowl and guinea-fowl; whilst in the aviaries to the north of the sub-tropical garden may be seen specimens of the following British and foreign wild and domesticated birds: pheasants (golden, silver and common), ravens, carrion crows, magpies, linnets, goldfinches, yellow-ammers, greenfinches, chaffinches, ring doves and white doves; and the following varieties of pigeons: White Pouter, Red Jacobin, White Dragon, Black Jacobin, Blue Pouter, Almond Tumbler, and Roller, as well as cross-bred specimens. Wood-pigeons dwell wild in the park. In the spring, thrushes and black-birds, and, in the autumn and winter, robins, are the chief songsters of the park. Sparrows and starlings are, of course, numerous. Foraging rooks are sometimes seen; whilst on the riverside, gulls are now regular winter guests. At this period of the year when, by the Council's instructions, food is provided for wild birds visiting the parks, wagtails, wrens and redwings have also been seen. Less welcome guests, who moreover appear to have established themselves permanently, are a pair of carrion crows and a magpie, the latter staying on in spite of the death of her mate a year ago.



*The sub-tropical garden, etc.*

At the western end of the lakes, and sheltered by high ground and shrubberies, is the sub-tropical garden. Here spacious lawns are dotted over with numerous flower beds, and, in addition to the ordinary bedding-out plants in the gardener's catalogue, the following sub-tropical species are planted out during the period of the year when the weather permits: Palms (*Phoenix reclinata*, *Phoenix spinosa*, *Strelitzia reginæ*, *Latania Borbonica*, *Chamærops excelsa*, *Chamærops humilis*, *Seaforthia elegans*, *Cordyline Australis*, *Cordyline indivisa*, *Kentia belmoreana*, *Kentia canterburyana*), Figs, *Aralias* in variety, *Zamias*, *Abutilons*, *Plumbagos*, and *Daturas*. The following trees and shrubs form a background to these exotics, and are typical of the park as a whole: Weeping Ash, Common Ash, Aspen, Black Italian and Lombardy Poplar, Sycamore, Horse Chestnut, *Ailanthus*, *Pinus Sylvestris*, Yew, Lime, Willow, common and variegated, Maples, Alder, Copper Beach, Copper Hazel, Box, Plane and Hornbeam. At the northern end of the sub-tropical garden is a handsome sculptured drinking fountain in stone, with a head of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria in relief, and the date, 1867. The park is well furnished with flowering trees and shrubs, such as Almond, Hawthorns, Lilacs, Crab Apples, Laburnum, Cherries, Elder, *Weigelia*, *Pyrus Japonica*, *Magnolia* and *Viburnum*, which brighten the shrubberies in spring and early summer. Among the rarer trees are a *Pterocarya* (Hickory), a Paper Mulberry, and a Cork Elm. The shrubs and plants include the usual varieties of *Aucuba*, Privet, Bamboo, Holly, Laurel, and Box. The borders are well stocked with herbaceous plants, and the beds are furnished throughout the greater part of the year with a succession of bulbs and the usual bedding plants.

*Botanical garden.*

To facilitate the study of botany, the Council has laid out and planted a botanical garden near the north-western corner of the park. Admission is given to anyone on weekdays on signing his (or her) name in the book provided for the purpose. The garden is not open on Sundays. Twenty beds have been planted, each containing a number of species of one particular natural order. The orders represented are: *Ranunculacæ*, *Cruciferæ*, *Caryophyllacæ*, *Leguminosæ*, *Rosacæ*, *Umbelliferæ*, *Compositæ*, *Scrophulariacæ*, *Boraginacæ*, *Labiata*, *Primulacæ*, *Campanulacæ*, *Convolvulacæ*, *Cucurbitacæ*, *Geraniacæ*, *Malvacæ*, *Papaveracæ*, *Liliacæ*, *Amaryllidacæ*, and *Gramineæ*. Upon application to the park superintendent specimens for teaching purposes are supplied both from the botanical beds and from elsewhere in the park to teachers at London Board Schools or at schools managed or aided by the Council's Technical Education Board.

*Science study.*

Samples of water, weeds, etc., are allowed to be taken for the purposes of microscopical examination, etc., upon application to

the park superintendent. Similar facilities are, it should perhaps be mentioned, afforded as far as practicable at all the Council's open spaces.

#### *Will garden.*

The large shrubbery surrounding the botanical garden has recently had a pathway constructed through its centre. Narcissi have been planted in the more open parts, and also bluebells, foxgloves, and other wild woodland flowers, so that the appearance of the shrubbery much resembles a country coppice, but has the heightened colour imparted by the presence, in addition to indigenous trees, of lilacs and laburnums, and of rhododendrons and other flowering shrubs. The "wild garden," as it has been styled, is well worth visiting.

#### *Carriage drive and horse ride.*

The park is encircled by a carriage drive and a horse ride, each about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles in circumference, which cross and recross each other. The carriage drive is always kept in excellent condition, and so attracts large numbers of cyclists to the park. The drive is bordered throughout its length with well-kept lawns, shady trees and shrubberies, and brilliant flower margins and beds.

#### *Embankment and promenade.*

The park is embanked along the whole length of its frontage to the river (about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile), and the promenade next the river forms a charming walk, commanding views across the river of Chelsea Old Church, the Embankment-gardens, the fine modern houses on the embankment, the gardens of Chelsea Hospital, and the ornamental structures, Albert and Chelsea Bridges. Almost in the middle of the embankment is a pier which, when any service of boats is running, gives access to the park by way of the river.

#### *Games and amusements.*

The following games are allowed in the park, and any special regulations affecting them are printed on pp. 13 to 28 of this guide: cricket, football, lawn tennis, hockey, bowls, croquet, and quoits. It may here be well to remind the public that every person employed by the Council is forbidden to ask for or to accept a gratuity on pain of dismissal, so that the public are desired to refrain from offering gratuities. The Council has always acted on the principle that all the facilities it affords for the playing of games shall be free of any charge, and shall be available for all, subject only to such conditions as are embodied in the regulations. An interesting exception to this rule exists in the case of the Battersea Cricket Club. This club has been in existence since before the formation of the park, and at that time had for a number of years played upon a portion of the lands so utilised. In view of this fact, H.M. Office of Works, the Metropolitan Board of Works and the Council, during the periods of their successive management of the park, have every year granted permission to the club to have the exclusive use of a part of the park. The club, however, refunds to the Council the whole of the expense incurred in maintaining

the ground. There is no doubt that the matches played by the club give a large amount of pleasure to the general frequenters of the park, and fully justify the exceptional treatment of the club. The portions of the park which have been allocated for the various games are indicated on the plan.

For the convenience of persons playing games at the various open spaces, the Council has made arrangements with the refreshment contractors—in all cases where the premises connected with their businesses are sufficiently large—to enable apparatus used in connection with games to be stored at the following rates:—

Goal posts, per set	...	...	2d. per day, or 6d. per week.
Tennis nets and poles	...	...	2d.    "    6d.    "
Croquet hoops, per set	...	...	1d.    "    3d.    "
Croquet mallet boxes	...	...	1d.    "    3d.    "
Cricket stumps, two bats and			
bails	...	...	1d.    "    3d.    "
Cricket or other bags	...	...	1d.    "    3d.    "
Cricket nets and poles	...	...	2d.    "    6d.    "
Bowls, per set	...	...	1d.    "    3d.    "
Quoits, per set	...	...	1d.    "    3d.    "
Hockey sticks, each	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.   "    1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.   "
Lacrosse bats, each	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.   "    1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.   "
Bathing drawers, dresses or			
towels, each	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.   "    1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.   "

#### *Gymnasiums.*

There are three gymnasiums, one for men, and two for children. (See plan for positions.)

#### *Cycling.*

Until recently arrangements were in existence with a contractor under which the public were able to hire cycles in the park. The late contractor, however, obtained permission to withdraw from his agreement, and tenders for the privilege were invited. No tenders whatever being received on the appointed day, the Council, looking particularly to the fact that very little hiring had taken place for a considerable period, decided that the advantage to the public of the facilities for hiring was not so great as to make the continuance of those facilities essential. These arrangements are at present under revision, and the Council hopes shortly to enable the public to hire cycles at a reduced charge, viz., 1s. for the first hour or less time, and 6d. for each hour or part of an hour after the first. The contractor's shed is at the north-east corner of the park near Chelsea-bridge.

In addition to the ordinary use of the roads in the park, persons are allowed to walk their cycles over footpaths or grass areas to which the public are admitted.

#### *Band performances.*

In the centre of the park is a large bandstand, which has recently been erected. Here band performances are given on Sundays and Wednesday evenings during the season, which lasts from about the middle of May to the middle of September. The Council has

authorised a charge of  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. each for the use of the chairs around the bandstand during performances, and a like charge for programmes. A complete list of all the places at which the Council provides performances, the names of the bands engaged and the days and hours when the performances take place may be obtained through any bookseller, or directly from Messrs. P. S. King and Son, 2 and 4, Great Smith-street, Westminster, for the sum of 2d., or post free 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

*Photographing, sketching and surveying.*

Under the by-laws no erections of any kind are allowed at any of the Council's open spaces without the Council's consent. It is therefore necessary to obtain permission to erect photographic or other apparatus, or even to erect an easel or umbrella for use in connection with sketching. Permission, if granted, continues during the pleasure of the Council, and does not, as appears to be the impression in many quarters, require to be renewed annually. It is not necessary, however, to apply for permission to use a hand camera. It is the practice of the Council not to grant permission for surveying to take place at enclosed parks or gardens, but only on open spaces.

*Military drill.*

Permission for infantry military drill to take place in the park is usually granted upon application being made. No special permission, however, is necessary for such drill to take place upon heaths or commons.

*Refreshment houses and other buildings.*

In addition to the "Lakeside Refreshment House" already mentioned, two other such places have been provided in the park. These are the "Central Refreshment House," which is near the bandstand, and the "Riverside Refreshment House," which is reached by the pathway running northwards from the bandstand, and adjoins the carriage drive. A feature of this latter house is an ample balcony commanding a wide view of the park. At all these places, as, indeed, at all the refreshment houses under the control of the Council, one uniform tariff obtains under which refreshments are supplied at very low prices. This tariff is as follows:—

Tea, coffee, or cocoa, in half-pint cups, with milk and sugar if required, and use of spoon and saucer ... ..	1d.
Bread and butter, per slice ... ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ d.
Rolls (usual size) ... ..	1d.
Butter, per pat (usual size) ... ..	1d.
Cakes, each ... ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ d., $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d.
Milk, per tumbler... ..	1d.
Hot water, which must be consumed within the refreshment inclosure, per quart ... ..	1d.
Share of a table, or use of a chair, teapot, teacup, saucer, spoon, knife and plate. For any one of these articles, or the whole, inclusive, per person ... ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ d.

Mineral waters (small and large)	...	...	1d. and 1½d.
Lemonade (still), per tumbler	...	...	1d.
Cigars	...	...	1d. and 2d.
Cigarettes, per packet from	...	...	3d.
Cigarettes, each	...	...	½d.
Tobacco, per ounce	...	...	4d.

In order, however, to enable the public to obtain refreshments of better quality than is practicable under the foregoing tariff, the Council has allowed all its contractors to submit for its approval a further list of articles, which, it is understood, are to be of the best quality. The first-class tariff accordingly differs in detail at each house.

There are three lodges accommodating members of the park staff, shelters for use more especially in wet or windy weather, and several conveniences (open after 9 a.m.) for both sexes, the positions of which may be readily ascertained by reference to the plan. At these latter buildings lint and bandages are kept for use in case of accident.

#### *Public meetings.*

The Council, following its usual practice of permitting public meetings to be held at all its open spaces which are sufficiently large to allow of the assemblage of great numbers of persons for such a purpose without undue interference with the enjoyment of other sections of the public, has set aside a site in the park for such meetings to take place upon without notice. The freedom of the speakers is not interfered with unless they employ such language as infringes the law. When applied for, permission is usually granted to take a van or other form of platform on to the ground, to have vocal or instrumental music, or to sell or distribute propagandist literature in connection with any meeting. As regards literature, however, the permission granted is subject to immediate revocation in the event of anything morally objectionable being discovered upon examination by an officer of the Council. In no other way, however, does the Council interfere with the doctrines expounded or the opinions expressed by the authors.

#### *Concluding remarks.*

The reader may perhaps be interested to know that the park, in addition to serving the public as a place of recreation in the various ways which have already been described, contains a number of nurseries where trees and plants are reared to supply in part many other open spaces belonging to the Council. Surplus bedding plants are distributed to the public every autumn at the various open spaces, due notice being given in the public press. There is a store depot in the park, from which goods are served out to other places; and the riverside wharf at the north-western corner of the park forms a convenient landing place for these commodities. There is also a workshop, where repairs

are executed, and where seats, by-law and other notice boards, and various articles connected with the management of open spaces, are constructed, and then distributed as required.

For the information of early risers it may be mentioned that the park is opened at 5 a.m. throughout the year. The closing times are approximately one hour after sunset.

A slight sketch has been here given of the opportunities which the Council provides at the park for the recreation and education of mind and body. In adopting this means of imparting to the public information as to the arrangements and regulations in connection with the park which have been made for their convenience, the Council feels that at the least a useful purpose will have been accomplished if the public are thus enabled to obtain enhanced enjoyment of the park.

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### Regulations for Cricket.

In addition to any ground which may be available for cricket without special permission, pitches are reserved for men's and boys' matches at the following places: Battersea-park (12 men's, 6 boys'); \*Blackheath (30 men's, 16 boys'); Brockwell-park (12 men's, 5 boys'); Clapham-common (men only, 24); Dulwich-park (10 men's, 6 boys'); Finsbury-park (men only, 8); \*Hackney-downs (boys only, 3); Hackney-marsh (90 men's, 10 boys'); Hampstead-heath (5 men's); Highbury-fields (boys only, 1); Hilly-fields (men only, 4); Ladywell-recreation-ground (men only, 4); London-fields (boys only, 3); Meath-gardens (1 boys'); North and South Mill-fields, Hackney (9 men's, 2 boys'); Northbrook-park (3 men's or boys'); Parliament-hill (24 men's, 5 boys'); Peckham-rye (10 men's, 4 boys'); Plumstead-common (4 men's, 2 boys'); Southwark-park (men only, 9); Tooting-common (6 men's, 3 boys'); Victoria-park (men only, 32); Wandsworth-common (men only, 14); Well-street-common, Hackney (boys only, 5); Wormwood-scrubs (men only, 4).

1.—The season for cricket begins on the 1st May and ends on the 30th September in each year. Play is not allowed on Sundays.

2. Clubs desiring to participate in the yearly allotment of reserved pitches must be entered on the Council's register. Forms for registration can be obtained from the Chief Officer of the Parks Department, 11, Regent-street, S.W.

3.—Grounds will be reserved for matches, and will be allotted to clubs, on written application being made, on or before the 1st December in each year, to the Chief Officer of the Parks Department upon forms which can be obtained free at his office, 11, Regent-street, S.W.

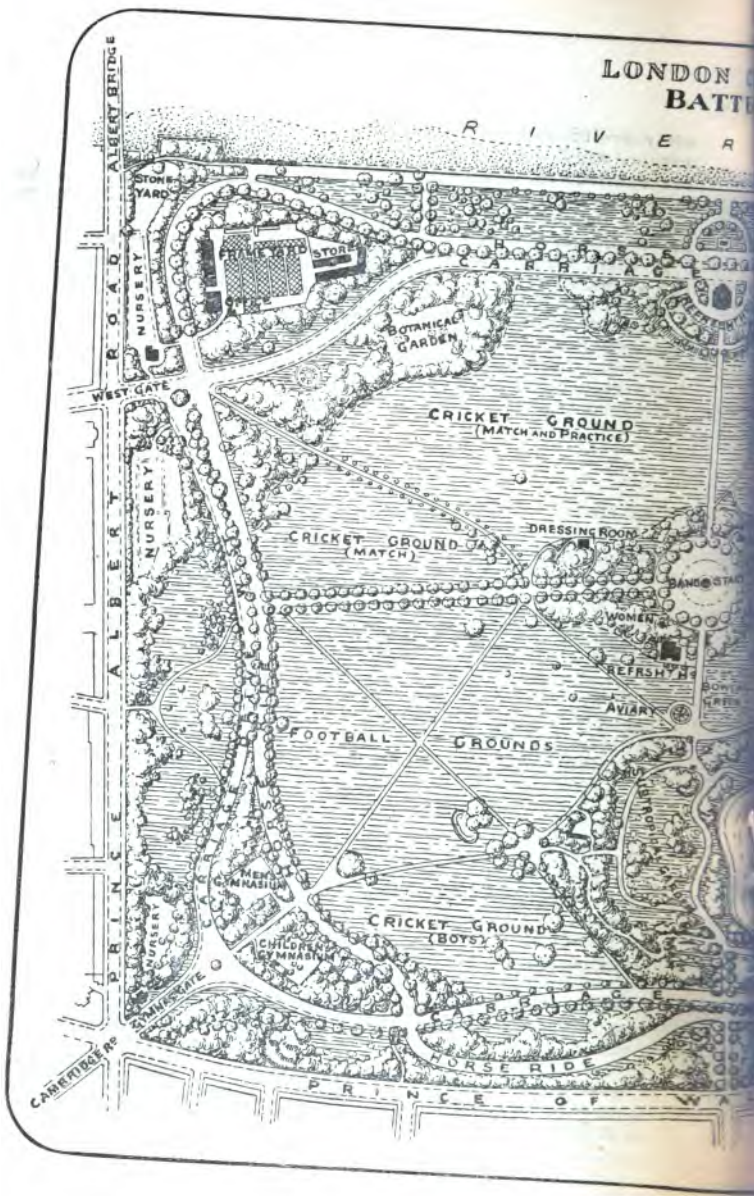
4.—The application forms sent in in accordance with Rule 3 may furnish only a provisional list of fixtures if it has not been possible to definitely arrange before 1st December all the matches desired.

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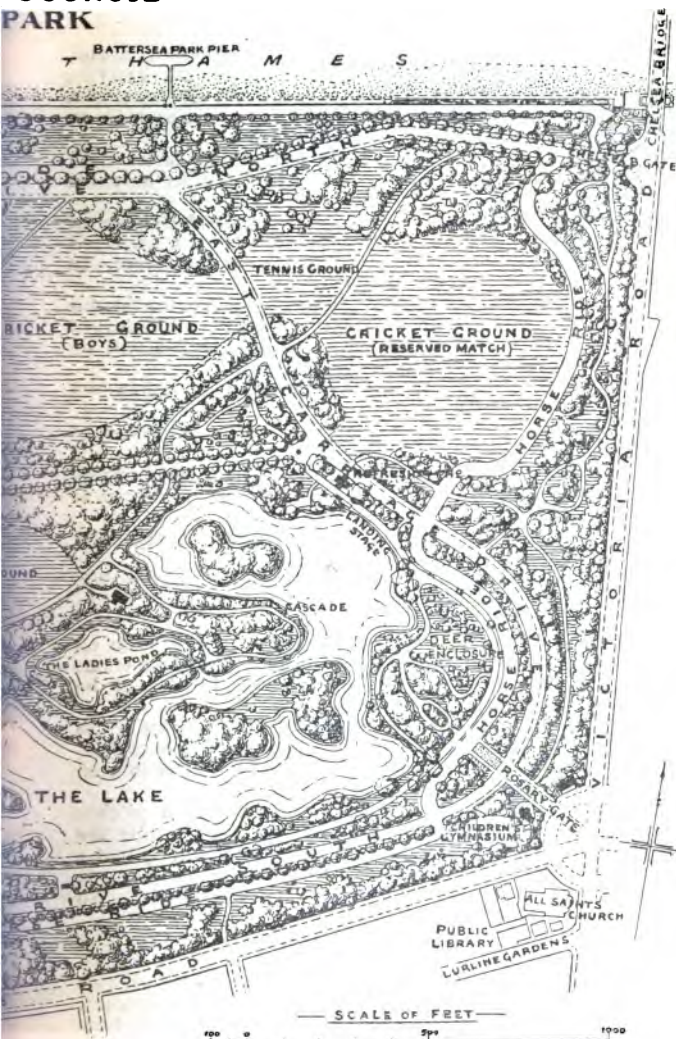
\* Men early.

# LONDON BATTE

R I V E R



# COUNCIL PARK



*Wm. & Co. by  
Chief Officer  
Parks Department.*



5.—The permits which may be allotted will be issued in March. Within a month of the receipt of such permits every club receiving the same must send to the Chief Officer of the Parks Department a definite list of fixtures, showing the name of the opposing club on each date for which a permit has been allotted.

6.—No alteration whatever will be allowed in this latter list; and the permits which have been issued will be valid only for matches against the opponents named in that list.

7.—The "scratching" of any match involves the forfeiture of the permit for the day upon which the match had been arranged to take place, and the permit must therefore, in this event, be returned to the Chief Officer of the Parks Department.

8.—If any club shall abandon three matches during the season for any reason, except bad weather, any remaining permits issued to such club will be cancelled. The permits so cancelled will be allotted to other clubs that can make use of them.

9.—No club will be allowed to receive permits for more than two elevens or teams.

10.—The wickets must be drawn every evening at a quarter of an hour after sunset.

11.—The position of wickets on each pitch will be pointed out by the official in charge, and may be altered by him whenever it appears necessary.

12.—Permit cards must be produced to the official in charge, and must be given up before leaving.

13.—No match may be played on a reserved pitch on any day, unless the players have applied for and obtained a permit card; save under regulation No. 16.

14.—If any club make applications for more than one pitch on any one day, except for a pitch for each of its two elevens, or teams as provided under Rule No. 9, such applications will not be entertained.

15.—Secretaries of clubs must arrange with the secretaries of the clubs against whom it is intended to play, so that only one application for a ground shall be made to the Council with respect to each match.

16.—In the event of there being any reserved match pitches unoccupied by four o'clock on any Saturday afternoon during the cricket season, the official in charge shall allot the pitches by ballot to clubs who shall have signed the book provided for the purpose. Choice of pitch will follow the order of success in the ballot. No signing shall be allowed until 3 p.m.

17.—Practice play is allowed only on the sites set apart for that purpose. These sites will be pointed out by the officials in charge.

18.—All clubs practising cricket are required to erect back nets one foot behind the wickets, and also side nets and overhead nets, when wickets are pitched nearer than 40 yards to any road, foot-path or building. The size of the side nets to be not less than 15 feet in length.

19.—In stating whether a club is composed of men or boys, or both,

no member must be counted as a "man" who is under 16 years of age, or *vice versa*. Only one master on each side will be permitted to play in a match on a pitch reserved for boys.

20.—The following are the arrangements for the erection of tents—

(a) No tent shall be erected without written permission having been previously obtained on the permit card issued for the match, and all tents shall be for the use only of the clubs mentioned on such cards. Tents to be cleared away by half-an-hour after sunset.

(b) Every tent shall be erected subject to the approval of the official in charge, and any damage done to the ground shall be made good by the persons for whom the tent was erected.

21.—Officials in charge are authorised not to allow cricket matches for which permits have been issued to be played in the event of their deeming the ground too wet to be played upon.

22.—Save where specially excepted, wickets must in all cases be pitched 40 yards from any public path or road, or from any building.

23.—Only clubs with headquarters in the County of London can participate in the allotment of reserved grounds.

County Hall,  
Spring Gardens,  
21st July, 1903.

G. L. GOMME,  
*Clerk of the Council.*

### Regulations for Football.

In addition to any ground which may be available for football without special permission being given to play, grounds are reserved for men's and boys' matches at the following places: Battersea-park (4 men's); Blackheath (11 men's); Brockwell-park (7 men's); Clapham-common (4 men's); Deptford-park (3 men's); Dulwich-park (1 men's); Finsbury-park (2 men's); Hackney-downs (boys only, 2); Hackney-marsh (100 men's); Hampstead-heath (3 men's); Hilly-fields (1 men's until 31st January); Ladywell-recreation-ground (2 men's); Meath-gardens (boys only, 1); North and South Millfields, Hackney (2 men's); Parliament-hill (6 men's); Peckham-rye (4 men's); Plumstead-common (subject to the ground not being occupied by the military, 4 men's); Southwark-park (4 men's); Streatham-common (1 men's); Tooting-common (5 men's); Victoria-park (boys only, 7); Wandsworth-common (4 men's); Well-street-common (1 boys'); Wormwood-scrubs (3 men's).

1.—The season for football begins on the 1st October and ends on the 31st March in each year. Play is not allowed on Sundays.

2.—Clubs desiring to participate in the yearly allotment of the special grounds must be entered on the Council's register. Forms

for registration can be obtained from the Chief Officer of the Parks Department, 11, Regent-street, S.W.

3.—Grounds will be reserved for matches, and will be allotted to clubs on written application being made on or before 1st June to the Chief Officer of the Parks Department upon forms, which can be obtained free at his office, 11, Regent-street, S.W.

4.—The application forms sent in in accordance with Rule 3 may furnish only a provisional list of fixtures if it has not been possible to definitely arrange before 1st June all the matches desired.

5.—The permits which may be allotted will be issued in August. Within a month of the receipt of such permits every club receiving the same must send to the Chief Officer of the Parks Department a definite list of fixtures showing the name of the opposing club on each date for which a permit has been allotted.

6.—No alteration whatever will be allowed in this latter list, and the permits which have been issued will be valid only for matches against the opponents named in that list.

7.—The "scratching" of any match involves the forfeiture of the permit for the day upon which the match had been arranged to take place, and the permit must therefore, in this event, be returned to the Chief Officer of the Parks Department.

8.—If any club shall abandon three matches during the season for any reason, except bad weather, any remaining permits issued to such club will be cancelled. The permits so cancelled will be allotted to other clubs that can make use of them.

9.—No club will be allowed to receive permits for more than two elevens or teams.

10.—The goal and boundary posts must be drawn every evening not later than sunset.

11.—The position of goal and boundary posts will be pointed out by the official in charge, and may be altered by him whenever it appears necessary.

12.—The following are the arrangements for the erection of tents—

(a) No tent shall be erected without written permission having been previously obtained on the permit card issued for the match, and all tents shall be for the use only of the clubs mentioned on such cards. Tents must be cleared away not later than sunset.

(b) Every tent shall be erected subject to the approval of the official in charge, and any damage done shall be made good by the persons for whom the tent was erected.

13.—Permit cards must be produced to the official in charge, and must be given up before leaving.

14.—In the event of there being any reserved football match pitches unoccupied by half-past three o'clock on any Saturday afternoon during the season the official in charge shall allot the pitches by ballot to clubs who shall have signed the book provided for the purpose. Choice of pitch will follow the order of success in the ballot. No signing shall be allowed until 2.30 p.m.

15.—Officials in charge of grounds where football is played are empowered to prevent play when they consider that it would, from any cause, be detrimental to the turf.

16.—No ground may be roped off for a football match without special consent being obtained through the Chief Officer. The official in charge to have the position of ropes altered from time to time as need be.

17.—Practice play, including that known as "shooting goals," is not allowed on the match grounds.

G. L. GOMME,

County Hall,

Spring Gardens, S.W.,

28th January, 1903.

*Clerk of the Council.*

### Regulations for Lawn Tennis.

Courts have been provided at the following places: Battersea-park (25); Blackheath (6); Brockwell-park (36); Clapham-common (60); Clissold-park (16); Deptford-park (6); Dulwich-park (16); Finsbury-park (60); Hackney-downs (3); Hackney-marsh (6); Highbury-fields (11); Hilly-fields (12); Ladywell-recreation-ground (22); Little Wormwood Scrubs (2); London-fields (4); Manor House-gardens (4); Maryon-park (13); Myatt's-fields (10); Northbrook-park (2); Parliament-hill (31); Peckham-rye-park (17); Plumstead-common (6); Ranger's House, Greenwich (4); Ravenscourt-park (8); Royal Victoria-gardens (4); Southwark-park (13); Streatham-common (7); Sydenham Wells-park (4); Telegraph-hill (3); Tooting-common (30); Victoria-park (29); Wandsworth-common (21); Wandsworth-park (5); Waterlow-park (6).

1.—The season commences on the 1st May and ends on the 31st October. No play is allowed when, in the opinion of the official in charge of the ground, it is not in a fit condition.

2.—Persons are not permitted to play lawn tennis within the Council's parks nor at its open spaces on Sundays.

3.—No net may be erected until the players are ready to commence the game, and all nets must be taken down by the players owning the same immediately play ceases. Nets not so removed are liable to be removed by the Council's official in charge of the ground.

4.—Play must cease each evening in parks and other enclosed spaces at a quarter of an hour before the time fixed for closing such parks or enclosed places, and on open spaces at three-quarters of an hour after sunset.

5.—All nets must be down every evening by the time specified for closing the gates of parks or other places closed at night, viz., approximately an hour after sunset, and the Council will not in any way be responsible with regard to loss of, or injury to, any such nets or other things belonging to players.

6.—Persons are not necessarily permitted to occupy the same ground every time they play, but must change their position whenever required to do so by the official in charge.

7.—No club or party will be permitted to set up more than one net at a time.

8.—One member of each party, before commencing to play, must sign his name and insert the time of day in a book to be kept by the Council's official in charge of the ground; and every party, after having played for two hours, is liable, in order of rotation of signatures in the book referred to, to be required to remove its net from the ground, should space be required for intending players; and no member of a party actually playing shall be allowed to sign his name with a view to securing another court for that or another party, until the expiration of the two hours for which the court the party is then using has been secured.

9.—A person coming on the ground and desiring to play may sign the book at once, but the time entered opposite any signature must be exactly two hours later than that opposite the previous signature for the use of the same court. If there be no previous signature on the page at the time of signing, the actual hour of day must be entered, and the right to use the court signed for will extend only for two hours from the time of such signature.

10.—In the event of any party ceasing to play before the expiration of its two hours, the court so vacated may then be allotted by the official in charge of the ground to any party present, but only on the understanding that the party next in turn, according to the book, has prior claim, and that whoever takes the court under the circumstances named must surrender it to such party on arrival.

11.—Persons not ready to commence play at the time they have entered in the book, will forfeit their right to the court signed for in the event of its being required by other players.

12.—In the event of a dispute occurring reference may be at once made to the official in charge, whose decision must be accepted for the time, with, however, power of appeal to the Chief Officer.

13.—Persons using tennis-courts under the control of the Council are required to wear india-rubber soled boots or shoes.

G. L. GOMME,

*Clerk of the Council.*

County Hall,  
Spring Gardens, S.W.,  
28th January, 1903.

### Regulations for Bowling Greens.

Bowling-greens are provided at Battersea-park (8 rinks), Brockwell-park (4), Clissold-park (4), Dulwich-park (4), Finsbury-park (6), Island-gardens (3), Ranger's House, Blackheath (4), Ravenscourt-park (4), Sydenham Wells-park (7), and Victoria-park (6). At Northbrook-park bowling is allowed on one of the tennis courts.

1.—Bowling-greens are available for use, free, every day except Sundays, between the 1st May and the 31st October, from 1 o'clock p.m. to sunset, except on Saturdays and Bank Holidays, when play may commence at 10 a.m., terminating at sunset. (See also Regulation No. 4.)

2.—The Council does not provide bowls. No person may play without using a mat and wearing india-rubber soled shoes.

3.—Players must not leave their bowls in charge of any official of the Council *except where the Council provides storage.*

4.—The maximum number of bowlers on each green is fixed by the Council, and will be communicated to players by the official in charge at each of the respective places. The official has power also to denote in what direction on the green the game shall be played, having regard to the preservation of the turf. He has further power to temporarily close any green in the event of the turf being too wet, in his opinion, to be played on.

5.—The official in charge of a green shall require one member of each party before they commence to play to sign his name in a book, and opposite such signature to insert the time of day.

6.—Whenever the green has on it the maximum number of bowlers, and there are other parties desirous of playing, one member, as representing each party desirous of playing, must sign his name and enter the time in the book, and, at the end of half-an-hour, the party which has been playing for the longest period must surrender the ground. Each party, however, is entitled to play for one hour before receiving notice to cease play.

7.—No person, unless playing, is allowed on the green, or on the margins thereof, and no dogs or other animals are permitted thereon.

8.—It is requested that the rules governing the game of bowls, a copy of which is in the possession of the official in charge of each green, be strictly adhered to by players.

NOTE.—One rink on each green is to be reserved for the use of women who may wish to play bowls.

G. L. GOMME,

*Clerk of the Council.*

County Hall,  
Spring Gardens, S.W.,  
28th January, 1903

### Regulations for Quoit Playing.

Quoit grounds have been provided at the following places: Blackheath (4 pitches); Clapham-common (1); Clissold-park (1); Finsbury-park (1); Hackney-downs (1); Hackney-marsh (4); Ladywell-recreation-ground (1); North and South Mill-fields (2); Southwark-park (2); Sydenham Wells-park (2); Tooting-common (1); Victoria-park (3); Wandsworth-common (1).

1.—Quoits may be played on the grounds marked by notices, such grounds being also denoted by the "Clay-ends." Play is not allowed on Sundays.

2.—Persons desirous of using any quoit ground must sign their names, and also the time of commencing to play, in a book which will be kept by the official in charge.

3.—No persons are allowed to use a quoit ground for a longer period than one hour should any other two persons desire to use it.

G. L. GOMME,

*Clerk of the Council.*

County Hall,

Spring Gardens, S.W.,

28th January, 1903.

### Regulations for Skating.

1.—Immediately on the appearance of ice, bills must be posted warning the public not to go on the ice or throw stones upon it, and officials in charge must see that this rule is strictly enforced.

2.—Notices bearing the word "Dangerous" must be kept posted up at all ponds until the ice is at least 3 inches thick, and the thermometer still standing at or below freezing point. "Dangerous" notices must also be put up at once on a thaw setting in. In calculating the thickness of the ice it must be based on sound ice, and not on frozen snow or ice that has partially thawed and become re-frozen.

3.—Whenever notices marked "Dangerous" are posted up, the public must be kept off the ice and warned that it is both dangerous and contrary to law to go thereon.

4.—Whenever ice becomes an inch thick, or strong enough to bear a person at the side of a pond, men on ice duty must don their cork jackets, so as to be ready in case of accident.

5.—On open spaces the officials in charge must keep men posted from daylight until at least 10 p.m. whenever ponds become frozen over; and also see that the men on ice duty are supervised by a constable in uniform. The number of icemen allowed for each pond to be according to its size and depth, and as previously arranged with the Chief Officer.

6.—Notices must be posted wherever ice is dangerous, or where the public are, for other reasons, such as the protection of the waterfowl, excluded from any portion of the ice area. If possible, barriers are to be erected where required.

7.—The public must be prevented from going on islands, and, where practicable, temporary fencing must be erected for this purpose.

8.—Chairs and forms must not be allowed on the ice, but will be permitted on the banks where pointed out by the officials in charge.

9.—Officials in charge are to give permission to a limited number of men to let skates and to attend skaters, but they must fix on all skates whilst on the banks. Each man is to be supplied with an orange-coloured badge with L.C.C. and a number thereon, to be worn on the left arm, such badge to be returned each night to the Superintendent or official in charge.

10.—Snow must in all cases be removed from the ice at parks and open spaces as soon as possible, and before it becomes frozen. Snow ploughs should be used for the purpose. The ice powder cut up by skates must also be swept up and removed as soon as possible, and the surface kept clean.

11.—All sweeping must be done both at parks and open spaces by the Council's labourers, and itinerant sweepers are to be excluded. Officials in charge shall have power to engage extra men as required for the purpose, after consultation with the Chief Officer, who shall consult the Chairman of the Parks Committee as to the extent of the expenditure to be incurred.

12.—Officials in charge shall have power to employ the staff for all necessary overtime during the prevalence of frost or when skating is going on, subject to reporting to the Chief Officer; and all the constabulary and labouring staff must remain on duty as may be required during such times.

13.—The ice must be repaired and kept in good condition by filling up cracks with water at night, by razing off any accumulations of frozen sweepings or other inequalities, and by flooding the whole surface if required, and if the temperature permits of such being done efficiently; the work to be done by the labourers acting under the direction of the official in charge.

14.—All ropes, life-buoys, lines, ladders, planks, and other life-saving apparatus are to be placed in case of ice forming on the banks before skating commences, and officials in charge must see that they have a sufficient stock at all times. All such apparatus must be in charge of the Council's staff.

15.—All life-buoys must have their lines *continually attached to them*, and the lines must be properly coiled down every time they are placed on the bank.

16.—Ropes belonging to life-saving apparatus are to be kept in watch-boxes, or other suitable places, and are not to be used for any other purpose than that for which they are supplied.

17.—In case of immersion or other accident, immediate steps are to be taken to assist injured persons, and all the available staff, however employed, are to collect near the scene of accident and render assistance, but not to crowd around any opening in the ice.

18.—In the case of deep ponds a rope must be kept at one end, long enough to stretch across from side to side at the widest part, and the men employed on icemen's duty must practise running this rope along, so soon as the ice is thick enough to bear its weight.

19.—The ice must be lit up at night by a sufficient number of lanterns. The lanterns should be glazed on all sides.



20.—Where practicable, sliders and skaters must be kept to different portions of the ice.

21.—Figure skating must be limited to special portions of the ice.

22.—Hockey must only be permitted on large areas where separate space can be set apart for it.

23.—All officials are instructed to afford special protection where possible to ladies and children.

24.—Rough games and horseplay must be prohibited.

25.—Skaters must be *requested* not to carry walking-sticks and umbrellas whilst skating.

*The following clauses relate to inclosed Parks only.*

26.—Subject to the condition as to the thickness of the ice, skating is to be permitted in parks from the hour of opening until 10 o'clock at night, at which hour the ice must be cleared.

27.—In case of fogs parks must be closed at the usual hour, and during the day skating may be stopped by the officer in charge, if in his opinion it is dangerous owing to fog.

28.—There are no restrictions as to the admission of the public generally to parks up to any hour at which they may be kept open for skaters, except as regards children under 12 years of age, who are not admitted after dark unless accompanied by an adult.

G. L. GOMME,

*Clerk of the Council.*

County Hall,  
Spring Gardens, S.W.,  
28th January, 1903.

### Regulations for Gymnasiums.

Men's gymnasiums are provided at the following places: Battersea-park, Finsbury-park, Southwark-park, Victoria-park.

Separate gymnasiums for children of each sex are provided at the following places: Bromley-recreation-ground; Hughes-recreation-ground; Kennington-park; Maryon-park; Meath-gardens; Myatt's-fields; Nelson-recreation-ground; Newington-recreation-ground; Plumstead-common; St. Paul's-churchyard, Rotherhithe; Spa-fields-playground (apparatus only); The Island-gardens, Poplar; Tunnel-gardens, Poplar.

Gymnasiums for girls, to which, however, women are admitted so far as practicable, are provided at Battersea-park (2); Bethnal Green-gardens; Brockwell-park; Deptford-park; Ravens-court-park; Shandy-street-recreation-ground; Southwark-park; Victoria-park (2); Walworth-recreation-ground; Wapping-recreation-ground.

*Regulations relating to all classes of gymnasiums.*

1.—Gymnasiums will be closed on Sundays, and on any other day or days as may from time to time be specially ordered by the Council.

2.—All persons found within gymnasium inclosures, except during the hours they are open to the public, will be prosecuted under the by-laws.

3.—No person shall use any of the gymnastic apparatus for a longer period than fifteen minutes, if any other person is desirous of using it.

4.—No person shall climb any pole or rope at the same time any other person is climbing such pole or rope, or jointly use any swing, except by mutual consent, and subject to the control of the attendant.

5.—Any person swearing, or using obscene or improper language, or being in any way disorderly, will be prosecuted under the by-laws.

6.—Women or girls will not be admitted at any time to gymnasiums set apart for the use of men or boys.

7.—Men, or boys above the age of ten, will not be admitted at any time to gymnasiums set apart for the use of women or girls.

8.—The Council will not be responsible for any accident arising from the use of the gymnastic apparatus.

9.—The Council reserve the right of temporarily or permanently excluding from a gymnasium any person who infringes any of the foregoing regulations, or who fails to comply with the directions of the attendant, or who wilfully damages any of the apparatus or other property in the gymnasium.

*Regulation relating only to gymnasiums for adults.*

10.—Gymnasiums for adults will be opened at 6 a.m., or as soon after as it is daylight, and closed at a quarter of an hour after sunset.

*Regulation relating only to gymnasiums for children.*

11.—Gymnasiums for children will be opened at 9 a.m., and closed at a quarter of an hour after sunset.

*Regulations relating only to gymnasiums for girls.*

12.—Boys up to the age of ten years only are allowed in gymnasiums set apart for girls.

13.—The swings and see-saws in girls' gymnasiums are mainly for the use of children; but women and girls are allowed to use the apparatus when practicable.

*Regulation relating only to gymnasiums for boys.*

14.—Boys between the ages of ten and fifteen years only are allowed to use the gymnasiums for boys.

G. L. GOMME,

*Clerk of the Council.*

County Hall,  
Spring Gardens, S.W.,  
28th January, 1903.

### Regulations for Hockey.

In addition to any ground which may be available for hockey without special permission, pitches to the number indicated are reserved for matches between persons of either sex at the following places: Battersea-park (3); Blackheath (2); Brockwell-park (2); Clapham-common (1); Clissold-park (3); Hackney-marsh (3); Golder's-hill (2, women and children only); Hampstead-heath (1); Island-gardens (3, and 2 lacrosse); London-fields (1, women only); Parliament-hill (2, and 3 lacrosse); Peckham-rye (1); Plumstead-common (1, women only); Victoria-park (2, women only).

Hockey clubs desiring to use the reserved match grounds at the Council's parks or open spaces must send in a list of fixtures on or before 1st September in each year, in order that such grounds may be allotted in the same way as cricket and football pitches.

NOTE.—The Council's regulations for football apply (*mutatis mutandis*) to the playing of the game of hockey.

G. L. GOMME,

*Clerk of the Council.*

County Hall,  
Spring Gardens, S.W.,  
20th October, 1903.

### Regulations for Boating.

Boating is allowed at Battersea-park (Sunday only after 2 p.m.), Finsbury-park (but not on Sunday) and Victoria-park (all day Sunday).

1.—The charge for the hire of any sculling or pair-oared boat or any canoe is 6d. per hour.

2.—The number of persons each boat is permitted to carry is clearly painted thereon, and such number must not be exceeded. Each child is counted as one person.

3.—The hiring fee for each boat must be paid and a ticket obtained at the office before embarking.

4.—No boat can be retained for more than one hour if any person to whom a ticket has been issued is waiting to hire a boat.

5.—Persons holding tickets will be allotted boats in order of the numbers of their tickets.

6.—If there are boats at liberty the hirer can renew his hiring every hour by taking another ticket. If he fails to do so he will be required to pay 6d. for each hour or for any portion of an hour exceeding the first hour.

7.—The hiring will count from the time of obtaining the ticket when there is a vacant boat, and this time will be marked thereon by the clerk, but in the case of persons who have to wait for a boat the hiring will be reckoned from the time of embarking. Persons must see that the attendant marks this time on their tickets.

8.—On disembarking tickets must be handed to the boatman at the landing stage.

9.—Boats must be rowed one way round the lake as directed by the boatman, and must not be pulled to and fro across the course, or be towed, or allowed to float broadside on.

10.—All changes of position in the boats should be made alongside the banks of the lake except at the landing stage.

11.—No person is allowed to land on any island nor to pull up alongside the banks of the lake except at the landing stage.

12.—Wilful collision, or splashing by oars, sculls or paddles, or interference with the water-fowl is prohibited, and a continuance of any such offence after caution, will involve the cancelling of the hiring.

13.—The officials in charge have full authority to cancel at once the hiring of any boat, the occupants of which are incapable of managing it.

14.—No boat will be let to a person who is under the influence of liquor, nor will any person be allowed to embark at all in such a condition.

15.—The time of hiring is to be taken from the clock in the boat-house.

16.—The Council reserves to itself the right to recover damages from any person injuring the boats, fittings, or other property of the Council, either wilfully or by carelessness.

G. L. GOMME,

*Clerk of the Council.*

County Hall,

Spring Gardens, S.W.,

28th January, 1903.

### Regulations for Croquet.

Croquet grounds are provided at the following places: Battersea-park (1); Brockwell-park (1); Clapham-common (1); Clissold-park (2); Deptford-park (1); Finsbury-park (1); Hackney-downs (1); Highbury-fields (1); London-fields (1); Myatt's-fields (3); Parliament-hill (1); Peckham-rye-park (2); Plumstead-common (1); Ravenscourt-park (1); and Tooting-common (1).

1.—The season commences on 1st May and ends on the 31st October.

2.—Persons are not permitted to play croquet at the Council's parks or open spaces on Sundays.

3.—No hoops may be erected until the players are ready to commence the game, and all hoops must be removed by the players owning the same immediately play ceases. Hoops not so removed are liable to be removed by the Council's official in charge of the ground.

4.—Play must cease every evening at a quarter of an hour after sunset.

5.—Hoops must be taken up every evening by the time specified for shutting the gates of any place closed at night, and the Council will not in any way be responsible with regard to loss of, or injury to, any such hoops, or other things belonging to players.

6.—Persons are not necessarily permitted to occupy the same ground every time they play, but must change their position whenever required to do so by the official in charge.

7.—No club or party will be permitted to set up more than one set of hoops at a time.

8.—One member of each party, before commencing to play, must sign his name and insert the time of day in a book to be kept by the Council's official in charge of the ground; and every party, after having played two hours, is liable, in order of rotation of signatures in the book referred to, to be required to remove its hoops from the ground, should space be required for intending players; and no member of a party actually playing shall be allowed to sign his name with a view to securing another ground for that or another party until the expiration of the two hours for which the ground such party is then using has been secured.

9.—A person coming on the ground and desiring to play may sign the book at once, but the time opposite any signature must be exactly two hours later than that opposite the previous signature for the use of the same ground. If there be no previous signature on the page at the time of signing, the actual hour of day must be entered and the right to use the ground signed for will extend only for two hours from the time of such signature.

10.—In the event of any party ceasing to play before the expiration of its two hours, the ground so vacated may then be allotted by the official in charge to any party present, but only on the understanding that the party next in turn, according to the book, has prior claim, and that whoever takes the ground under the circumstances named must surrender it to such party on arrival.

11.—Persons not ready to commence play at the time they have entered in the book will forfeit their right to the ground signed for in the event of it being required by other players.

12.—In the event of a dispute occurring, reference may be at once made to the official in charge, whose decision must be accepted for the time, with, however, power to appeal to the Chief Officer.

G. L. GOMME,

*Clerk of the Council.*

County Hall,  
Spring Gardens, S.W.,  
20th October, 1903.





